

DISCOVERY OF POLE BENEFIT TO MAN

Prof. Larkin Points Out
Practical Value.

SHOULD STUDY AURORAS

Observations Established in Far North
Would Aid Cause of
Science.

By PROF. EDGAR L. LARKIN.

When there is a terrible cyclone on the sun the polar regions of the earth at times flash and glow with scintillating lights high up in the air. In nearly every case magnetic needles on land and sea are greatly disturbed. They beat, throb, and tremble as though they were living things. Mariners must then use extreme caution in sailing their ships.

If a station could be placed at the end of the axis of the earth, it could be finally settled whether that splendid ring, the aurora, has its center at the North Pole or at the north magnetic pole, nearly 20 degrees southward. The height of the auroral streamers could be determined and the exact amount of deflection of the needle.

Bands and ends of the waving streams of light converge into a crown at times nearer the zenith. Its altitude could be determined and also whether it is formed where a line parallel to a dipping needle extended meets the celestial vault. And no doubt it would be found whether electric impulses escape from the magnetic pole, or enter it from the surcharged atmosphere.

The auroras should be studied with care by every means known. They are a visible effect of obscure waves dashing on the earth from the sun with a speed of 186,000 miles per second.

A Magnificent Aurora.

One of the most magnificent auroras on record occurred on April 16, 1882. I counted 110 spots on the sun during the day, one being 67,000 miles in length. The whole auroral arch throbbed and trembled and shot forth vast columns of every color of light from sunset to dawn. Magnetographs were disturbed throughout the world.

Another magnetic storm on the sun and earth occurred on July 16, 1882. At 12:30 p. m. the electric pressure on telegraph wires between New York and Boston rose to 492 volts, with a flow of one-sixth of an ampere. At 12:29 p. m. a pressure in the wires between New York and Providence, R. I., rose to 644 volts, with a rate of flow of one-fourth ampere. Fireballs appeared on wires and poles in Nebraska, and a message was sent from Chicago to Milwaukee without batteries; current sufficient came in from space.

Arrhenius, the great Swedish scientist, produced an artificial aurora electrically on a mountain. Great hopes of solving the mystery of polar light and magnetism are entertained of the time when the entire polar regions will be explored.

Ocean Currents.

It is known that vast currents like wide rivers flow in the ocean, and these often are of different temperature from adjacent waters. These flows are remarkable and of high scientific value. They regulate temperatures of great areas of land. If hydrographic stations could be established at many places within the Arctic circle, inflowing currents could be studied and their temperatures and velocities measured. Outgoing currents of cold water are laden with icebergs and urged toward the equator by the centrifugal tendency of the earth's axial rotation.

Immense accessions to the meteorology of the globe could be gained if there were polar observatories. There are regular circulations of air between the polar and equatorial regions at different altitudes. The complete philosophy of permanent and variable winds could doubtless be understood, especially the trade winds.

Hot air rises from the equator, flows to the poles, descends as it cools, and makes its way toward the equator again. But as the earth rotates from west to east the approaching winds lag and blow from the northeast in our hemisphere.

The North Pole would be a capital place to measure the difference of solar

Objects to the Half On His House Number

Mr. Butts' Efforts to Establish a Dignified
Status for His Residence Rouses
Whole Neighborhood.

A simple desire on the part of Frank A. Butts, of 2014 1/2 Fifteenth street northwest, to change his house number so that it will hereafter be known without the half has led to a somewhat complicated situation, which the District Commissioners, on appeal, will endeavor to untangle at a hearing to be set some time this week.

Mr. Butts' desire has extended over several years. On several occasions he has brought the matter to the attention of the Commissioners, claiming that the half number gave his premises an uncertain status, in that it resembled "half a house." A recent attempt on his part to have the change made brought forth a storm of protest from the neighbors, who vigorously maintained that to change the number of one house would necessitate the renumbering of the entire block. Such a change, they pointed out to the Com-

missioners, would mean that they must change their name plates, their stationery, calling cards, numbers on deeds and insurance papers, and their numbers in the city and telephone directories.

The logic of the claim appealed to the Commissioners, and yesterday they decided to settle the vexed question by permitting the entire neighborhood an opportunity to express views of the matter.

THE DARK FOR HIS.

"Ah, doctor," said the student, "it must have been a touching and dramatic moment when the bandages were taken from the poor fellow's eyes and he saw again for the first time in sixteen years."

"It was," replied the doctor. "The man groaned, wept, and reached for the bandages again. You see, the first thing his eyes rested on happened to be a girl in one of those new spring hats with the change, they pointed out to the Com-

radiation between the winter and summer solstices.

Wabbling of the Earth.

Suppose a pencil could be attached to the end of the axis of the earth and that a vast sheet of paper could be held free from the earth and not rotate with it. Then the pencil would mark out a very remarkable curved wavy line, made up of two compound curves, one an ellipse thirty feet long, and the other a circle twenty-six feet in diameter. The ellipse is traced once a year, and the circle in 425 days. But these periods vary somewhat. It is almost impossible to conceive the precision of modern astronomy in that men are able to detect such a minute movement.

Now, if there is in fact at the exact pole, astronomers could set up the most delicate instruments and be free from that base of all observers, the refraction of light, due to its passage at an angle through the air. Here the axis of equatorial telescopes are parallel to the axis of the earth, and inclined to the horizon, but at the pole the axis would be perpendicular to the earth's surface. Light would come nearly straight down from the polar star, and refraction would not bother.

If astronomers could be stationed at the North and South poles and be connected by telegraph or telephone, they could determine the distance and positions of the moon with great precision. It would become the hour hand of an accurate clock. Mariners could get absolute times and longitudes and keep their ships "off the rocks."

And when Eros and Mars get around to opposition and when Venus makes another transit, the distance of the sun can be found with great accuracy, for they will have an entire diameter of the earth as a base line. Then the mechanism of the solar system will be known as well as that of the "inside of a watch."

Celestial Photography.

Far and away beyond these things will be the long exposure of sensitive plates to the sky during long Arctic nights. They can set a plate on one place in the sky for several months instead of hours. These plates store light so that images of stars are built up slowly. And if these imperturbable eyes are set for a gaze of months there is no doubt that hitherto unknown millions of microscopic points—all suns—will be developed.

And the long nights at the pole will be a paradise for the new science, spectrophotography, with very long exposure. Many new lines in the spectra of remote suns will surely be identified and compared with the lines of substances on earth. And motions of stars toward and from the earth can be detected with less labor than here in the temperate zone.

A vast ice sheet a mile thick once extended from the North Pole as far south as Kentucky. Physicists at the pole can find if the polar ice cap is now growing thicker, or extending farther southward. And then the fauna and flora of the frigid areas can be studied. Deep sea dredging may bring up hitherto unknown animals, remnants of primeval times. And geologists' spades will dig down into ancient strata.

Many other problems will approach solution when men reach the poles of the earth. And they will—the indomitable spirit of man will annihilate all barriers to these mystical points.

CEMETERY INCOME AGREEMENT FILED

Trust Company to Get Share of the
Profits by Sale of Congressional
Lots.

The original agreement entered into between the vestry of Washington Parish and the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, the object of which is to create an additional fund for the care, ornamentation, and preservation of Congressional Cemetery, has been placed on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The agreement is based upon a resolution adopted by the vestry of Washington Parish at a meeting held March 12 last.

It is explained that the income of the trust fund of \$50,000, now held by the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company will not be sufficient to properly maintain and preserve the cemetery in good condition after the remaining burial and vault lots have been sold. Under the circumstances it is stated it has become necessary to create an additional fund.

According to the agreement the vestry are to pay the trust company monthly one-half the net proceeds derived from the sale of lots in the cemetery. The payments so made by the vestry are to be kept invested by the trust company until an additional fund of \$50,000 has been created.

CUSPIDORS AN ALLY OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Briggs Tells How Labor Unions May Assist in Fight-
ing White Plague by Providing Sanitary
Receptacles for Sputum.

The great white plague and its prevention was discussed before the Kismet Council of the Royal Arcanum in Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, Friday evening. The speakers were Clifford Howard, Dr. John B. Briggs, and Wallace Hatch, committee secretary of the Associated Charities.

The special subject discussed by Mr. Howard was the cure of consumption at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. "The pioneer curative work was commenced only thirty years ago," said Mr. Howard. "Previous to that time the consumptive was treated with various kinds of cough syrup and confined in a warm room. Dr. Trudeau, the pioneer in this curative campaign, went to Saranac Lake a consumptive, built a camp in the wilderness, and succeeded in curing himself by living out of doors in the cold, dry atmosphere."

Dr. John B. Briggs followed Mr.

Howard with specific statements showing what the disease, tuberculosis, really is; the way in which it is communicated from one person to another; and especially the means at hand to prevent the ravages of this scourge. It is not necessary that consumption should carry off over 800 victims every year in Washington; the labor unions alone could cut this figure almost one-quarter by insisting that places where workmen assemble shall be provided with proper receptacles for expectorations and by expelling those who make public nuisances of themselves by spitting upon the floor. The number could be cut down one-half more if all people would unite in enforcing the regulations which prohibit expectorating in cars and on sidewalks.

Wallace Hatch explained with stereoscopic views the work being done by the committee on the prevention of consumption of the Associated Charities.

GOULDEN TALKS SHIP SUBSIDY TO PRESIDENT

President Merchant Marine Association
Points Out Fact That American
Bottoms Cannot Compete.

President Roosevelt received a call yesterday from Harvey D. Goulden, president of the American Merchant Marine Association, who is in Washington urging the passage of the ship subsidy bill. Mr. Goulden, who was accompanied to the White House by Representative Humphrey of Washington, recalled the fact that practically all the foreign governments grant subsidies to their shipowners, and thereby render it impossible for American bottoms to compete.

On the Pacific coast the English lines at Vancouver and the Japanese sailing from Seattle and San Francisco have almost completely monopolized the ocean carrying trade. Unless something is done to assist the American shipowners, Mr. Goulden said, the Stars and Stripes will disappear from the seas.

HINT TO THE MARRIED.

Paradoxical though it may seem, it takes a good wife to make a good husband.—Chicago News.



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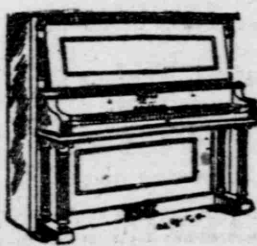
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Made of highly polished golden oak, panel back, hand caned box seat, French legs, well braced and strongly made.

This Pretty \$12
Solid Oak
Dresser **\$7.99**

Made of selected oak, heavy beveled plate glass mirror, prettily carved, three large drawers, brass trimmings, well made and polished.



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Folding Go-Cart **\$3.75**

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Nice \$10
Go-Cart **\$6.95**

New red and rattan pattern, pretty scroll effects, patent adjustable back and dash cane seat, best spring gear, tubular steel pushers, enameled green, wood grips, and rubber tires.

This \$17 Folding Go-Cart **\$12.48**

Pretty new shell style, made of best round reed, cane seat, patent adjustable reed and rattan back and dash, steel folding gear, tubular steel pushers, enameled green, and heavy rubber tires.

Handsome \$15 Go-Cart **\$10.99**

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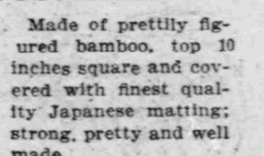
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Pretty Mesaline Taffeta, in green, garnet, navy blue, and black, tucked flounce, full flare, and dust ruffle.

